

# Independent Chronicle AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) July 28, 1815.

No. 15.

## PRICES CURRENT at Washington & New-York.

WASHINGTON.					NEW-YORK, July 17.				
ARTICLES.	per	From	To	Remarks.	From	To	Remarks.		
		dls. cts.	dls. cts.		dls. cts.	dls. cts.			
Bacon	cwt.	19 50		scarce					
Beans, white	bush.	1		do.					
Beef	bb.	12	19 80	do.	16 50	17			
Bread, pilot	cwt.	6							
Butter	lb.	25							
Brandy, apple	gal.	25		scarce	35				
peach	"	25	1 40	do.					
Cheese	lb.	18	30		10	11			
Cordage	lb.	16			15	16			
Cotton	lb.	20	25	do.	19	23	sales		
Coffee	"	30	35	do.	35	37	sales		
Flax seed	bush.	80			38	40	do.		
Flour	bb.	7 50	8		8 50	9 35	quick		
Furs, Otter	skin	2	2 50		3 50	60	in dem.		
Hacon	"	25			50				
Beer	"	1 35			5	8			
Glass, window	oot.	12			14				
Gum	gal.	1 20		none	74	1			
Grain—Wheat	bush.	1			30				
C in	"	80	90		1	3			
Gunpowder	lb.	70	80		45	50			
Hams	"	12	15		17		scarce		
Hogs Lard	"	12	15		23				
Herrings	bb.	4	6		4 80	4 75			
Iron, Bar	cwt.	6	10		8				
Leather, tool	lb.	30	35		23	25			
upper	skin	3 80	4	scarce	3	3 75			
Lead	cwt.	15			10 60	11 50	scarce		
Lumber Common	M.	15			18		do.		
Flooring	"	90	25		23				
W. O. Hind. staves	"	90	25		65	62 50			
Pipe do.	"	60			100		scarce		
Bo. do.	"	10			35				
R. O. Hud. do.	"	11			34		sales		
Shingles, Cypress	"	3							
Molasses	gal.	78	80		75	80			
Nails, cut	lb.	12			11	12			
Navel Stores	"	30							
Pitch	bb.	4		scarce	4	4 75	scarce		
Tar	"	3		plenty	3 25		do.		
Rosin	"	2 80		do.	4				
Turpentine	"	2 75		do.	75		scarce		
Spirits of do.	gal.	50		do.	87				
Varnish bright	"	30			90		plenty		
Oil, Linseed	"	1 30							
Fish	"	50							
Paper writing	ream	4	5						
Letter	"	5							
Pork	bb.	16	20		24	25			
Peas, white	bush.	90	1	do.					
Red	"								
Potatoes, Irish	"								
Rum, W. I.	gal.	1 75			1 25	1 31			
N. E.	"	1 25			1 18				
Salt	bush.	1 35			75	80	few sales		
Shot	23lb.	5	15		13				
Soap	lb.	12							
Sugar, Loaf	"	40							
Brown	cwt.	30	7		16 50	17	none		
Shad	bb.	6 50			9	16	scarce		
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	6	7 50		34	37	none		
twist, good	"	12	15	do.					
Twine	lb.	60			50				
Tallow	"	15		scarce	90	95			
Wax	gal.	1			22	30			
Wax Bees	lb.	22	25		62	75	scarce		
Wine Madeira	gal.			none	3 37	4			
Wool, Common	lb.	25	35	do.	1 25				
Merino	"			do.					

[N. Y. Sale Report.]

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have now on hand  
50,000 feet Inch Boards,  
75,000 do 1 1/2 inch do. and  
60,000 do Flooring do.

All of which can be delivered in six days  
after notice.—Apply to James Redmond  
in Washington, or to the Subscribers, on  
Tranter's creek—

JAMES LATHAM.  
THOMAS LATHAM.  
ALEX. LATHAM.

N. B. The Subscribers have four SAW  
MILLS constantly at work.  
May 12. u

### BILLS of LADING,

Neatly printed in the let-  
ter-form, for sale at this  
office.

### Baking Establishment.

J. M. OVISE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public  
that he has re-commenced the Baking busi-  
ness in all its branches—He intends keep-  
ing constantly on hand, a supply of  
PILOT & SHIP BREAD,  
CRACKERS, &c.

—ALSO—

LIGHT BREAD, baked, both in the  
American and French fashions. He soli-  
cits the favor of his former patrons and the  
public generally—he hesitates not, to assure  
all who bestow their favors, that every exer-  
tion shall be essayed, to give satisfaction.  
May 26—u

### Wanted Immediately.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing-Busi-  
ness: they must spell and read well—En-  
quire at this Office.

### To the Voters

Of the Congressional District, composed of  
the Counties of Edgecomb, Per. Brav.  
Jones, Hyde, Travel & Washington.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repeated solicitations of my friends,  
and a desire to serve my Country, induce  
me at this time, to offer my services to  
represent you in the approaching Congress;  
and should I receive a majority of your suf-  
frages, my feeble exertions shall be zeal-  
ously employed in the faithful discharge of  
so important a trust.

As it is usual for Candidates to make a  
public declaration of their political senti-  
ments, and the leading features of those  
measures which they would adopt, I should  
be singular, and perhaps disappoint your  
reasonable expectations, were I to remain  
silent on the present occasion. Permit me,  
Gentlemen, to inform you, that all those  
rights and privileges which I now enjoy, or  
at this time anticipate, are secured to me  
in common with those you enjoy, by the  
Constitution of our State, and the Federal  
Constitution of the United States, which  
guarantees to every State in the Union, a  
separate, independent, republican form of  
government, adapted to the will of the peo-  
ple; hence our General Government may  
with propriety be called a Federal Republic,  
and every warm friend and admirer of it,  
must necessarily be a Federal Republican;  
and being one of that character, I feel an  
honorable pride in declaring that I adopt  
that appellation.

I believe it to be the duty of every good  
citizen in private, and more particularly in  
public life, to be governed by the voice of  
reason and conscience, and to discard all  
those deep-rooted violent prejudices, which  
are calculated to mislead the judgment, and  
weaken the moral principle. I would there-  
fore not condemn a measure without the  
approbation of my conscience and judgment;  
merely because it should be proposed by  
those politically opposed to me, nor would  
I on the other hand, approve of any mea-  
sure whether right or wrong, because it  
might come from those whose political sen-  
timents were in unison with my own.

I have always been, and hope ever to re-  
main, a friend to Agriculture and Com-  
merce; because I believe them to be the  
main pillars of our individual and national  
support and prosperity; and will oppose  
every measure which I consider calculated  
to militate unnecessarily against their rising  
progress. Deprive us of Commerce, and  
the honest farmer loses the reward of his  
laudable industry, the fairest hopes and  
prospects of the merchant vanish in an in-  
stant, the exertions of all classes of our  
citizens are paralyzed, and the sinews of go-  
vernment become relaxed, and must neces-  
sarily be supported by the galling chain of  
Direct Taxes. As a proof of the truth of  
my assertion, I would refer you to the long  
protracted and unfortunate Embargo, the  
prelude to the recent misfortunes and em-  
barrassed state of our Country; keeping at  
the same time in view, the Non-Intercourse  
and Non-Importation Acts, which grew out  
of that restrictive system, adopted by a  
mistaken policy, as a passive warfare, to  
coerce Great Britain into terms of reciproc-  
al justice: But so far from having the de-  
sired effect, it learnt her wisdom from ne-  
cessity, and caused her to direct her com-  
merce through new channels and draw her  
supplies from other sources, not previous-  
ly contemplated. It also had a tendency to  
demoralize our citizens, and compel many  
to become smugglers for their support,  
while others more inflexibly honest and  
obedient to the laws, reaped the reward of  
their integrity, in the total decay of their  
fortunes. And ultimately it exhausted our  
public Treasury of all its wealth, and an  
increase of Taxes was the necessary con-  
sequence to meet the exigencies of govern-  
ment. Under this embarrassed situation  
of the Country, War was declared for the  
avowed purpose of obtaining Free Trade &  
Sailors' Rights; although at that time few  
of that class of our Citizens remained with-  
us, having sought other climes more fa-  
vorable to their avocation.—Our Country-  
men, with few exceptions, fought like he-  
roes, and proved to the world, their dispo-  
sition to preserve unscathed to the last mo-  
ment, the American flag; although at dif-  
ferent periods during the contest, the pay  
due the poor Soldier for his faithful services  
in his Country's cause, did not reach him  
at the stipulated time, to satisfy his wants  
and alleviate his toils. After thus contend-

ing, under our embarrassed situation for  
nearly two years; rather than continue the  
war any longer, we felt it our interest to  
accept, with avidity, a Peace although by  
it was secured neither Free Trade nor Sail-  
ors' Rights.

You will readily discover from the above  
observations which I have made, that I am  
a friend to Peace, Commerce & Agriculture,  
and to our present form of Government;  
and to all those measures which in their na-  
ture are calculated to secure the interest,  
happiness and prosperity of our country.  
With high considerations of respect I remain,  
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Washington County, Jan 30, 1815.

### The Subscriber,

Has just received from New-York a general  
assortment of

### MEDICINES;

Which he offers for sale on reasonable  
terms, viz.

Powdered red Bark,	Best quality.	Magnesia
best quality.		Paregoric
pale Bark,		Laudanum
Jalap,		Rhubarb
Rhubarb,		Elixer Vitriol
Ipecacuan,		Flowers of Sulphur
Cream of Tartar,		of Benzoin
Columbo root,		of Chamomile
Sage,		Nitric Acid
Arrow root,		Spanish Flies
Red Saunders,		Quick-Silver
Gum Arabic,		Turp.
Opium,		Oil of Almonds
Tragacanth,		of Olives
Aloes,		of Cloves
Aloni,		of Peppermint
Gamboge,		of Lavender
Catechu,		of Cinnamon
Kino,		Essence of Pepper
Camphor,		mint
Myrrh,		of Lemons
Scammony,		Sugar of Lead
Salts of Hart's Horn,		Allum.
Roche's,		Amale
Glauber's,		Castor Soap
Nitre,		Lunar Costic
Ammoniac,		Castor Oil
Soda,		Liquorice Ball
Wormwood,		Do. Root
Spirits of Hart's Horn		Cannella Alba
Lavender,		Gentian Root
Nitre,		Manna
Ascher,		Cassia Bark
Fox Glove,		Quassia Bark
Senna,		Nutmegs
Blue Vitriol		Cloves
Green do.		Pearl Barley
White do.		sponge
Litharge,		podidol
Corrosive Sublimate,		Internat's Drops
Arsenic,		Furlingon's Balsom
Red Precipitate,		Sour Plaster; black
Calomel,		Do. flesh colour.

THOMAS A. CABARRUS.

July 14.

if 13

### Five Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this Post on the 29d  
ult.

Hiram Snell,

A private soldier in my Company, 43d Reg't  
U. States Infantry: the said Snell was born  
in Washington County, N. C. is five feet  
ten and an half inches high, twenty eight  
years of age, blue eyes, light hair, light  
complexion, and by trade a Carpenter. The  
above reward will be given for his appre-  
hension and delivery at this Post, or to any  
U. States officer with all reasonable expen-  
ces.

HENRY GARRET, Capt.

43d Reg't U. S. Inf.  
Fort Hampton, N. C. }  
July 5, 1815. } S 13

### Notice.

AT the last June Term of Beaufort  
County, Administration was granted the  
Subscriber, on the estate of Jasper  
Wollard, dec'd. all persons holding claims  
against said estate, are requested to bring  
them in by the time limited by law, or  
they will be barred by act of Assembly,  
in that case made; and all those indebted  
to said estate, are requested to make im-  
mediate payment, or they will be dealt  
with as the law directs.

WILAH WOLLARD;

July 14.

S: 13



## European Intelligence.

London, May 22.—It is stated from Genoa, that British ships of war had received orders to capture, burn and destroy all vessels that they find under the Neapolitan flag.

Couriers are constantly arriving at Paris from Vienna. The Secretary of the Household of the Empress Maria Louisa arrived on Wednesday last. This must have been with concurrence of the cabinet of Vienna.

The duke of Wellington has issued orders for the troops to be exercised at least three times a week; the divisions are to march upon this occasion from the place where they assemble six miles, and return in the same manoeuvre.

Bullion has fallen a little, being now at 51. 5s. per ounce. The price of silver is 6s. 8d.

Sir James Yeo, has arrived in town from his command on the Lakes in America, and had an interview with the Board of Admiralty on Saturday.

All the troop ships at Spithead are ordered to be fitted out at Portsmouth, with all possible dispatch, giving the preference to them over other vessels.

Government have entered into a contract with the Birmingham manufacture but the contract is to cease on a month's notice given for that purpose.

Mr. Candlish, under a new diplomatic arrangement, is, we understand, to remain some time longer at Lisbon.

Success.—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Lynn, an eminent bookseller in St. John's square, put a period to his existence by a pistol shot.

May 23.—It is said, that on the Continent British merchandise has fallen considerably in price, and on account of the great scarcity of money, there is hardly any sale for it. Many houses having already stopped payment.

May 23.—It was sir Ulyssesburgh, Aid de Camp to the Duke of Wellington who arrived at the Foreign Office in Downing street. He came to Dover in a fishing boat from Ostend, the wind not allowing any of the vessels in the harbor to get out. Sir Ulysses left Ostend so late, by as two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. He was the bearer of dispatches for Lord Chalmers.

A letter from the British army states: "That there is no probability of the duke of Wellington making any movement at present, and assigns as a reason the deficiency of infantry; he must wait until joined by the Russian and Prussian forces; his cavalry consists of 15,000, British, Prussian, & Hanoverian, all in the finest state of discipline. On Friday last his Grace gave orders for the sluices again to be opened, and the country was laid under water eight inches deeper, for the protection of the present force collected. The duke sleeps at Brussels one night the next 20 miles off, and not even his attendants are acquainted where he sleeps the third."

Paris, May 16.—In the evening of the day before yesterday, about 11 o'clock, four individuals, in the Rue de la Loi, began to throw into the shops a pamphlet entitled, Cries of alarm. In this writing full of horrible provocations, there is contained an undisguised proposal to assassinate the Emperor. Two of these individuals were seized by a gen d'arme and a wine merchant in whose shop the pamphlet were thrown; the two others escaped. Those arrested are the Sieur Bocquet, charged by the Sieur Le Normant, printer of the Journal de l'Empire, with powers to draw letters and money from the Post-Office; the other is the son of the Sieur Le Normant himself. As this crime will be pursued before the Tribunals, we shall abstain from all reflections.

On the 7th inst. a new riot took place at Bordeaux. A young man attempted to tear off the epaulettes of an officer of the garrison. He was immediately arrested.

The day before yesterday at the review a young Lady approached the Emperor, and handed to him a rouleau containing 20,000 francs in bank notes, for the equipment of the National Guards.

Marshal Grouchy is expected this evening at Paris. It is said the Emperor has given orders to dismantle 20 ships of the line which will afford 1500 pieces of cannon for land service.

Paris, May 19.—A very pathetic account of the last moments of Capt. St. Clair is asserted in the Gazette de France. He continued his declarations of innocence to the last. When the President ordered the decoration of honor to be taken from him he again asserted that he had not forfeited his honor, and plunged a dagger into his breast. This spectacle produced the utmost horror in all

present. His last words were declarations of innocence.

Paris, May 21.—The duc d'Angoulême had been permitted to take with him a sum of 800,000 francs in gold, and 1,200,000 francs in property; the Spaniards robbed him of the whole. He states in a letter to the Count d'Artois, that his enemies the French treated him much better than his friends the Spaniards.

Antwerp, May 16.—This city is in the utmost distress. Failures are universal. The most solid houses are trembling, and names hitherto respectable throughout Europe, are failing entirely—the great capitalists are ruined by the depreciation of the Bank paper of Vienna, Russia, Sweden &c. Thus our city, lately so flourishing, offers now only the spectacle of misery and wretchedness.

Rustadt, May 8.—The Archduke Charles is still without an effective employment. It is said that the Allies are much offended at Sweden for its lukewarmness in the cause against France. A declaration against that power is spoken of.

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 22.—It appears certain that independent of the Austrian couriers who have arrived at Paris, there exists, by the consent of Austria herself a correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Maria Louisa.

May 24.—A merchant of this city, has made a bet of 100 Napoleons against 25 that if the emperor of Russia should determine to make war against the French, and remain three months longer out of his states, a revolution, fomented by the discontent of the nobles and the senate, will break out during that period at St. Petersburg.

May 27.—It is said that the colonels who had received orders to return immediately to their corps, have obtained permission to remain for the Champ de Mai.

In case of war with England, the whole of France will form a general association, called *association de prosperite française*, whose object will be, to provide employment for the workmen, and to favor the progress of our manufactures and industry. The members will take a firm resolution not to consume in any way, any product of the English or Indian manufactures, until a general peace; The members will subject themselves to the confiscation of the articles, and an additional penalty in case of contravention of this rule. All Frenchmen in all departments, are invited to join this association.

Each regiment will be represented in the assemblies of the Champ de Mai, by 15 deputies, viz. 5 officers and 10 sub-officers or soldiers.

Vienna, May 9.—The report is renewed of the assembling of a Turkish army on the Danube. A report is even current that the Turks have taken Bucharest and are had destroyed that city; but this news wants confirmation.

Frankfurt, May 12.—The Archduke Charles arrived here yesterday. We have received from Italy the following news: The people of Gubbio were preparing to massacre several persons known to belong to the party of Murat, but the respectable Bishop of the town succeeded in saving them from the rage of the people; he could not, however, prevent the sub-prefect and one of his clerks from being shot.

Nuremberg, May 11.—Yesterday evening arrived here Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg. We have received from Vienna the news that Murat has embarked at Ancona with his family; that his army was surrounded, and that but a small part could escape by flying through the mountains.

Ghent, May 16.—An authentic letter received from Vienna this morning informs us that all Italy is delivered, and that Murat has embarked.—(Jour Univ.)

Paris, May 18 Letters from Italy inform that the King of Naples is now at the head of more than 90,000 men, without counting those who are in garrison.

Letters from Germany state that passports have been refused to Gen Berthier to return to France. This Prince has made several vain attempts to depart secretly.

They write from Belgium that the Duke of Bellano (Victor) died at Aix la Chapelle.

May 21.—By a proclamation, dated at Lorge on the 6th of May, Field Marshal Blucher announces to the Saxon army, that the troop of rebels which assailed him and which persisted 3 days in their revolt have been severely punished. The regiment of grenadiers says he has ceased to exist, and the flag which they had profaned has been burnt.

May 22.—We are assured that the duke of Feltré (Louis XVIII's Minister of War) has obtained the Emperor's permission to return to France.

## Political.

Mr. Editor,

A newspaper devoted to no party, & yet open to all, is the most desirable political vehicle in the world; for if there be any honesty, they are of this description. Such was the original plan of the "Athenian Recorder," and I add with pleasure, it has not greatly departed from its plan.

A subscriber in your last number, anxious to *Record his love* for taxes, requested the insertion of an essay upon upon the subject, and was gratified. Will you please gratify another subscriber, who perhaps has less money to spare, from the wants of his family, in this way, or who has made less during the late War, which gave birth and being to those taxes, which like the grave, continually cries, give! give!—by inserting in your next, an article from the New-York Examiner, of the 24th June last.

"Every true American ought to rejoice that we have had a war." I believe, said a conceited, silly chap to me, the other day, your party are all glad that we have had a war. I could not help telling him, that we had been called *knaves*, and *mon-archists*, and  *Tories*, so often, that we did not mind that much, now; but that really it was cruel to try to persuade us, that we were *fools* also.

Why, Sir, what have you got by the war?

Glory! said he, glory!

It was very idle, certainly, to talk farther with this. North nor east, he was certainly mad, although, like my most notable successor, he might "know a *drum* from a *hand-saw*."

A word or two, however, if the reader please, on this same subject of glory; for nobody pretends we have got any thing else by our doughty war. I will not quit this glory in question neither; although I think that what with Hull and Johnson, and the Bladensburg business, and a few matters of like sort, an account might be stated in a way, if the accountants were a little partial against us—However, its no matter for that. Let it be glory! glory! as much as you please.

We have incurred a debt of about two hundred millions—taxes to an enormous amount; we have lost thirty thousand men—and we are paid in baskets full of glory—such as it is! A kind of drab-coloured, liney woolsey glory—a streak of fat and a streak of lean—or rather a streak of lean, and, at last, a streak or two of fat. And this glory, such is the democratic argument, sufficiently compensates us for all we have lost and borne, and must continue to lose and bear.

When you pay a dollar for your watch, my sweet fellow, remember—you are repaid in—glory. Does any body think you the better for what Jackson and Brown, and Hull and Decatur have accomplished? Not a whit. They are glories; and you must rejoice—and pay!

The simple and honest retailer, when he parts with his shiners for a license to do business, grumbles; but he is amply paid in—glory!

The mechanic, restricted, perplexed, and bowed down with exactions, should go quietly to his bed, and if he has not money enough to procure his usual supper, let him feast on—glory!

Let us suppose that when the Bonaparte party declared war, they had said, we do not propose to procure any thing by it, but glory. What say you, fellow-citizens, to a three years war, with all its blood-shed, taxation and horrors—you will consent to go to war just for a parcel of—glory!

We should have thought them mad; "madder than the maddest of march hares." It would have been a palpable case of most incontestable lunacy.

Well, where's the difference? We went to war—at least, so we were persuaded, for high and important objects—and we were promised important conquests, and substantial benefits. In the end we get nothing but—glory!

And we are to be satisfied with that; we are to hug and slaver over the good patriots, who scampered so lustily at the Bladensburg races, because forsooth, Jackson and Brown procured some—glory!

Let me state the matter a little more distinctly.

If our racers had proposed that we should go to war, for glory—and glory only—we should certainly have deemed them mad.

Well, they have gone to war. They do not pretend that any thing has been procured but—glory!

Now, I say, that if it would have proved them mad to have gone to war for

glory, & glory only, in the first instance; it would prove also that WE are mad, in the last, if we suffer ourselves to be persuaded, that glory, and glory only, sufficiently compensates us for the lives we have lost and the debts and taxes we have incurred.

If any body had proposed, that we should sell our peace, and all its blessings, for glory, we should have deemed it a miserable bargain. And be assured, fellow-citizens! a miserable bargain we have had of it.

Such a lunatic cabinet can only be defended but by such lunatic apologies, as that which I have endeavoured to ridicule.

But this, the last miserable argument of disgraced jacobinism, is itself savage, abhorrent to social order. For if attainment of glory be once acknowledged a sufficient compensation for the sufferings of war; the love of glory, will, by parity of reason, be a sufficient cause for going to war.

And after all, what is Glory? Martial Glory, but experience in shedding human blood—the talent of destroying the human species!

Allow that we have done much—that we have proved ourselves able to do more of it. Will that obtain from a Christian People an approbation of the unnecessary and in every other respect fruitless, contentions.

Peace shower its blessings on all. Glory is obtained by a few, at the expense of the sufferings of multitudes.

Extract from Cobden's Register of the 20th of May, received at the office of the National Advocate.

## TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

On the National force of the United States of America.

MR. LORD.—From the beginning, and before the beginning of the late war with America, I thought it my duty to warn you, that one of the consequences of that war would be the creating of a great naval force in that country. I endeavored to describe to you the immense means of America for such a purpose. Her fine rivers, bays and harbours; her excellent ship builders; her hemp, iron, pitch and timber all of her own produce; and above all, her matchless seamen. Of the truth of this account you and your colleagues must by this time be pretty well convinced; but I cannot help quoting and addressing to you a paragraph from the Times newspaper of the 16th inst. in the following words: "Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 17th of March—Congress has at length determined to have a navy; a bill has passed the legislature appointing a navy board. Commodore Hull, Bainbridge and Rogers, it is expected will be appointed admirals, and put in commission. A very powerful force under the command of com. Bainbridge is fitting out for Algiers; it will consist of 2 new 74 gun ships, 5 frigates and 10 sloops of war. If I am not mistaken the Algerines will rue the day they provoked the vengeance of our tars. The Guerriere under the command of Morgan, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York, where she is to be joined by the Constellation and Java frigates from the Chesapeake, and the United States and Macedonian from Long Island sound; these with six sloops of war form the first division against Algiers, and it is said that 2,000 of Brown's rifle veterans will go with the squadron. The whole nation is decided for a navy; the Pennsylvania a 74 gun ship, will be launched at this place in the month of May, large quantities of timber are daily brought down the Delaware and Schuylkill for ship building. It is no more extraordinary than true, with what dispatch they build ships of war in this country. The Peacock, of 18 guns, was built in New-York in 18 working days! The Wasp was built at Portsmouth, N. H. in twenty days! The Superior, commodore Chauncey's flag ship, of 64 guns on Lake Ontario, took up only thirty days from the laying of her keel until she had all her guns on board, and was ready for a cruise. It is said that Congress intend to have the frames of the lake squadron removed to the Atlantic."

Now what does your lordship think of this? Do you think that it indicates any thing of that desire, of which you were pleased to speak some time ago, on the part of the American people to put themselves under the protection of his majesty's government? Or do you now begin to think with me, that it indicates the speedy appearance of an American fleet of 20 ships of the line and as many frigates on the ocean? Really, my lord, this is of far greater consequence to us and to the world than the erecting of Hanover and Holland into kingdoms. The regular government of Algiers will now find, I dare say, that it must change its course:



but the American navy will not be employed solely against this very "regular government." It will and it must make a figure in the world. It must act a great part. Four years will swell it to a respectable size. Before the end of that time, if we have war with France, I predict that we shall see an American fleet of great force carrying its "bits of striped hunting" across the Atlantic.

It is for you, my lord, who are a statesman and a prime minister, and for your bright colleague, who has recently returned from Vienna; it is for you and not for me, to say precisely, what will be the consequences of this very important change in the naval power of the world; but, as it is a Yankee subject, I will venture to guess, that the friendship of *Yonathan* will soon begin to be courted by every nation who has either ships or commerce; and, that, even already, some of them have their eyes upon alliances to be formed with him, in order to deprive us of the power of exercising a mastery on the high seas. At present the main use that I would make of the above information is, to urge it on you as a reason for remaining at peace with France. I do not want to see an American newspaper to know what the people in that country will think of the threatened war in Europe. I know they will not have patience to read one single article in the *Times* newspaper without throwing it down and crying out for more ships to be built and manned. The war ended in a way to provoke and at the same time to encourage them. The past, the future, resentment, glory, every thing will concur in favouring wishes for a new contest; and, though they build ships very quickly in peace, they would do it more quickly in war.

Some will say, that, seeing this danger, we ought, without delay, to fall upon Napoleon, and to destroy him, conquer France, and burn or capture all her fleet before the Americans have time to build a large fleet. Yes, if you could be sure of doing all this in the course of this summer. But, if you should fail, failure is possible. It is sufficient for us to know, that it is possible. We may, indeed, do all that is wished, but we may be obliged to come to a peace without doing any part of it; nay, we may, as in the war of 1793 draw the French armies out of France to over run our Allies. Louis le Desiree ascribes the former successes of Napoleon to Providence, who permitted him, for a while, to make conquests. But, as Providence has permitted him to come back to France, and even to put out the Bourbons, why may not Providence permit him, in case France is attacked, first to defend her, and then to sally forth in pursuit of her assailants?

If this should be the case, I think we may rely upon seeing the American admirals in our seas; and, therefore, this should come in as an item in our estimates of the consequences of war, if now made against France. With a stout American fleet at sea, our West India colonies, and the Azores, belonging to our ally, Portugal, would be in any thing but a satisfactory state. In short, it would require fifty ships of the line and fifty frigates to defend them all. The slave trade would soon be at an end, and the whole face of the naval and commercial world would be changed. The fleets of France would revive, Example, emulation, more powerful effects. I beg you to think well, and in time of these things. I beg you to take your eyes, for a little, from *transoceanic* and *Belgium*, and to cast them on the other side of the Atlantic, where you will see what is much more dangerous to England than is the army of Napoleon, numerous and brave as that army may be.

I am, &c. WM. COBBETT.  
Bodley, 17th May, 1815.

## Just Received & For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 boxes Cotton CARDS, No. 10's.  
4 casks 60 Cut-NAILS,  
3 do. 100 do. do.  
3 do. 120 do. do.  
10 reams Writing-PAPER,  
2 tons Bar-IRON,  
Men's SHOES, Lady's Morocco SLIP-  
PERS, & kid do. assorted colours,  
American Cotton GOODS, assorted,  
Lady's Straw BONNETS,  
And a quantity of Iron CASTINGS, as-  
sorted.

—ALSO—

Wish to purchase from 50 to 40,000 W.  
O. Hhd. Staves of the best quality, for which  
Cash will be given, on delivery at this place.  
BLACKWELL & DAVISON.

July 21. 1814

## WASHINGTON, July 28.

The government of England vote war; the people vote for peace. It remains to be seen whether any government can spurn popular opinion with safety.

*New Jersey Journal.*

A Philadelphia editor reports that Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the navy, intends to resign his office.

*N. Y. Columbian.*

It appears, from all the news we have received from France, that the elections are going on with the greatest order and freedom, and that the enthusiasm for the emperor, and the new order of things is nearly universal. We may, therefore, ea- with contempt the ridiculous reports of the assembling of 50,000 royalists on one point and 60,000 on another.

At a meeting of more than 300 electors of Westminster 22d May, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Sir Francis Burdett made a speech, in which he strongly re- monstrated against the doctrine of legiti- macy which the coalesced Sovereigns of Europe were attempting to establish. And it is to support this absurd principle, that we are called upon to shed our blood and waste our treasures; it is to restore the Bour- bon to the throne of France that the Eng- lish nation is loaded with taxes, and inundat- ed with a depreciated paper currency, to en- able the ministers to send all the specie to the Continent. Their intention, they say, is not to meddle with the internal government of France—they are only opposed to the man who governs, as if it was possible to interfere in the Election of the first ruler of a nation without intermeddling at the same time with the government. *London Statesman, May 3d.*

*Petersburg, July 18.*

## OVERWHELMING CALAMITY!

Our day of dreadful visitation has at length arrived—two thirds of the late flourishing town of Petersburg are in ruins. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the appalling cry of fire sounded in our ears, in an instant after, the alarm bells confirmed the mournful truth. The flames were seen to issue from a stable in the rear of the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. John Walker, on Bollingbrook street, and in the midst of a cluster of old wooden buildings, whose combusti- ble materials spread the destroying ele- ment with electric velocity. In a mo- ment the flames spread far and wide, levelling in their course both sides of Bollingbrook, and the north side of Back street, while the market-square, and all the adjacent buildings shared a similar fate. It was hoped that the stillness of the night and the width of Sycamore street would stay the progress of the fire in that direction. Vain hope! Notwith- standing a number of houses were blown up to arrest its progress, the flames caught on the west side of Sycamore, and in a few hours prostrated every house, except two or three, as far as the little bridge. The fire was at length arrested at opposite points on Old street, having consumed the houses to the little bridge on both sides of the street, except the new building of Mr. John B. Read, sweep- ing with the besom of destruction, al- most every house to the river's edge. At day-break yesterday morning, the fire began to subside, having raged with un- abated fury, nine hours, and destroyed a mass of property which it is fearful to calculate. Persons who never saw Peters- burg, may form some idea of our dread- ful situation, when we state that not more than a dozen stores of any magnitude, escaped destruction.

We regret to state, that several lives were lost by the blowing up of houses—but we cannot obtain positive informa- tion as to the persons, except one, whose name was Samuel Myers, a native of Baltimore, and who was in the employ of Mr. Thos. Wallace.

Neither our time, nor our limited information, nor exhausted spirits, will allow us to particularize. Suffice it to say, it has indeed been a season of dread- ful visitation to our town.

Before Friday, we shall endeavor to procure full information on this distress- ing subject. *Republican.*

*New York, July 12.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the schooner *Scaman*, Benedict, arrived at a late hour last night, from Bristol, which port he left on the 27th of May, we learn, verbally, that Petitions against a war with France were pouring into London, from different parts of the kingdom of Great Britain. By the above arrival we have received London papers to the 26th of May, one day later than hitherto received, which do not, however, contain any news of importance. *Mer. Adv.*

*July 14.*

The *Washington* of 74 guns, and frigate *Java* of 44, are expected round to this port in a few days; and will then sail to the Mediterranean, under the com- mand of Commodore Chauncey.

*July 15.*

## LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE.

By the brig *Minerva*, Capt. Parker, who arrived here yesterday in twelve days from *Maseterre* (Guad.) we learn that the Emperor Napoleon had reappointed Count de Linois governor of the island.

On the 30th June, the *Venerable* 74, arr. off Guadalupe, with an offer of protection from the British government; but was informed by the Governor, that the inhabitants of the island were under his protection.

All the vessels in the harbor under the Bourbon flag, were permitted to wear their flags until the Emperor should be acknowledged throughout *Europe*.

## FROM NIAGARA.

On Tuesday last, the *Lady* of the Lake, arrived off Fort Niagara, from Sacket's Harbor—Major Brown, who came in here, brought orders to the com- manding officers on this station, for the troops which had left, and which were preparing to leave this place, for differ- ent destinations, to return and continue here until further orders, in consequence of which the 10th and 12th regiments which had embarked were landed. The 5th had proceeded too far to be counter- manded. The 4th had sailed for Sac- ket's Harbor before the orders were re- ceived. The 16th has been ordered into Fort Niagara. The cause of this move- ment is not certainly known. It is, how- ever, probably occasioned by the expec- tation of a war with the western Indians, who lately manifested a disposition to renew hostilities. The British, we un- derstand, delay surrendering Mackinaw; and the Indians are collecting a large force in that vicinity, and threaten to take possession of that post as soon as the British leave it.

The new 2d and 3d regiments are expected here in a few days, from Sac- ket's Harbor. The destination of these troops has been altered in consequent of threatening appearances to the west- ward.

Maj. genl. Brown, we understand is expected here soon.

*Buffalo Journal.*

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*St. Louis, June 17.*

It appears that Messrs. Turcotte & Lagorrie, (who were employed by the commissioners to proceed to Rock riv and announce to the Indians the obje of the treaty, to be held at Portage d Souix) were fortunate in reaching Lil Masconille, some distance below the place of destination, without any accide At this place they met with a party Fox Indians, bearing letters from Br. commandant at Prairie du Chic go. Clay who informed them of the capture of Capt. Duncan Graham, 1 Scalping Master Gen. from Rock ri after bestowing on his worthy comra the Sacks, ten barrels of gunpowder, 20 fusces, as a reward for their serv in bucheing the helpless women children on the frontiers.

As usual, the Sacks received news of peace, with unbounded joy, even sent a British flag to protect messengers on their return. They knowledged they had 200 warriors on frontiers, and that 6th of their par had been defeated, but could not tell number of their killed and wound They said they would attend the tre and bury the tomahawk.

Four Sioux Indians and a squaw rived here on Sunday last from Prairie Chien, among whom is the onee Souix, who came down in the gup from the Prairie last year, and who tinguished himself so gallantly when boat was attacked by British artil and a host of Indians.

This Souix and another of his left this place last autumn with M. Lisa, esq. and ascended the Missot the river lacque; from whence he tr e across the country to Prairie du C On his arrival there, Dixon asked where he came from and what his nesa was at that place, rudely pi his bundle off his back and examin for letters. The Souix told him h from St Louis, and had promised white chiefs there he would go to F du Chien, and that he performed promise; Dixon had this Indian tak the fort for examination, threaten with death, &c. but the faithful would give him no information, an he was ready for death if they ch kill him. He was then thrown into a du



## Miscellaneous.

From the Raleigh Register.

### ELECTION.

HEADS OF SKY EXAMINATION,  
Proper to be used by every Elector throughout  
the Union before he gives his vote for a  
Representative, either for Congress or  
a State Legislature.

1. Have I thoroughly considered the privileges, which, as an AMERICAN, I have a right to exercise and enjoy, in the elective franchise?

2. Do I put a just value upon the right I have, by the constitution of this State, and of the United States, to assent to all the laws by which I am to be governed?

3. Have I reflected, that when I chose a man to represent me, I convey to him, for the time of his representation, all my own share of the legislative power? That I am obliged to abide by his vote and decision, or by that decision of a majority which his vote may contribute to make?

4. Ought not a man to be entrusted, to be of known abilities, one whom I believe capable to distinguish what is for the good of his country?

5. What is his general character in private life? Is he honest to his tradesmen, kind to his family, regular in his conduct, not addicted to any notorious vice?

6. Without these private good qualities, have I any reason to think he will be faithful to his constituents, regardless of posterity, steady in his principles, frugal of the public treasure, and resolute against all temptations of riches or honors?

7. How has he behaved since he has been in public life, if he have served in that capacity? Or what use has he made of his influence, on former occasions, among his neighbors and dependants?

8. Does he want to buy my suffrage or bias me, by some favor or gratuity, to give it in defiance of laws that make both him and me guilty in such a compact? How do I know he would not sell my rights and privileges, if any man would bargain for them upon the same principles?

9. Has he a fortune sufficient to keep him above corrupt dependence, and is he averse to lessen or encumber that fortune in order to procure a seat? Or is his estate already involved, and does he push for a seat with such an expense that the protection of it will be necessary for him if ever he gets it?

10. Does not the well being of posterity, as well as of the present age, depend upon what shall be done on this important occasion? Is not my part of this work, as an elector, equal to that of any other man in the same community? Have I any excuse therefore, can I have any, either to my country, or my own conscience, for saying I am but one, and my vote can be of no great consequence among many?

11. May not my voice be decisive in the election of a Representative, as the voice of him thus elected may be in a law to determine the weal or bane of this republic? If I gave it amiss, therefore, either corruptly or inconsiderately, am I not guilty of the highest public crime that can be thought of in civil society.

From the Long Island Star.

### News-papers.

The charms of newspaper reading to the intelligent Farmer, who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week, and furnish abundance for profitable reflection and conversation.—If he is a patriot he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country.—If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow men, however distant.—If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children; and cannot but view "the passing tidings of the times" as a most essential part of their education.—Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners living as they rise." In one column may be seen the march of armies, and fate of nations—and in another the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement, or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 40 or 50 years to look over

these, and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war can be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future times anxiously look to newspapers, for all particulars of the recent war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, humor, poetry, &c.

The man who "can't find time" to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is, however, this is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society.—They are content to borrow ideas from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors; thus, in the language of the poet, "to vegetate and die."

It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world of an ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.

### Dr. MAGRATH.

The benevolent Dr. *Magrath*, whose attention to the American prisoners at Dartmoor, has called forth such genuine expressions of gratitude from that unfortunate body of our fellow citizens, is a *Scotsman*. We mention this to the honor of old Scotia, the land of Wallace, of Bruce and of Burns. We have no doubt, that Dr. *Magrath*, is a loyal subject, notwithstanding his benevolent exertions in behalf of our prisoners; he who is the most truly loyal to his own country, is likely to be the most compassionate towards a conquered foe, and to possess also the most general philanthropy. Such is the loyalty of a real patriot, enlightened by philosophy and religion; whilst the loyalty of a *Shortland*, is like that of the savage, who knows nothing of the general ties of humanity, and considers every body, out of the pale of his tribe, and even within, on the slightest injury, as fit for the tomahawk. *Shortland* has learned to hate Americans, whether in peace or war; *Magrath* to love mankind, under all circumstances. While the former is entitled to our lasting detestation, the latter we can never remember, but with gratitude and affection. We hope Congress may do their duty, in bestowing upon the ministering angel of the Dartmoor dungeons, some signal tribute of national respect.

Albany Register.

### FEMALE DESPERATION.

"We have had an instance of female frenzy not to be equalled by either ancient or modern history. Mr. H—, near Rouen, who paid his addresses to Miss T—, for a considerable time, suddenly withdrew himself, and took several indecent liberties with the lady's character. A third person, enemy to both parties, counterfeited the gentleman's hand, and sent her an obscene and scurrilous letter. The injured and enraged fair, fully satisfied that her apostate lover was the author, sent for him; and on his coming, took him into her dressing Room, and locked the door. "I have sent for you, Sir," said Miss T. "to punish your insolence and cruelty; the world no doubt will censure me, and call my conduct madness; you will be acquitted; I shall be condemned; but you, Sir, have wantonly fobbed me off my reputation; and I hold life without it insupportable." Upon this she presented him with the letter, and opening a drawer, took out a brace of pistols, and insisted on his taking one." In vain Mr. H. protested his innocence; he swore he was an entire stranger to the letter till that very moment, and wished to discover the author. All this was considered as hypocrisy, as cowardice, added to the blackest villainy, and she continued in her resolution; accordingly he accepted of a pistol, and retired to the opposite corner. She fired and missed him, and he discharged his pistol through the ceiling. He again protested his innocence: "Hold! Sir," said she, and immediately produced another brace, and as before insisted upon his taking one; it was in vain to refuse, and once more

they retreated. She fired and shot him through the elbow, and he again discharged his pistol through the ceiling. "Now Sir, you are at liberty to retire; I have redeemed my character only in part; I seriously advise you never to injure the reputation of a woman, for the loss of it must, if she has any sense of shame, be followed with the loss of life." On which she retired and shot herself."

### ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

For some time after the first settlement of Kentucky, the wilderness which separated that country from the adjacent settlements of Virginia, was much infested with Indian depredations. In consequence of the repeated murders which had been committed, it had become necessary for persons wishing to go to or from Kentucky, to collect in considerable numbers at some stockade adjoining the wilderness, and thence to march through in a body with as much celerity as possible. Of one of these companies was Gen. Jackson (at that time a young man, and in obscurity,) as also Mr. Moore, who had with him his wife and child, who were the only females in company. The progress of the party being much retarded by the woman and child (who were unwell) some of them became dissatisfied, and fearful that the Indians should thereby be enabled to collect in sufficient force to destroy them, at length more than one half of the company resolved to push on, and leave the rest behind.

It was in the morning that this resolution was taken, when the party had stopped to take some refreshment. Those who were going on, having saddled their horses, were about to set off, when Jackson, who was an entire stranger to Mr. Moore, and as far as he knew, to the rest of their company, stepped forward into the road with his gun, and observing that they had combined for security and ought to adhere to each other, concluding by swearing that he should kill the first man who should attempt to desert his comrades. The determination of his manner, produced such an effect upon the party, that they instantly laid aside all thoughts of proceeding, and the company went throught together in safety. Mr. Moore, (who relates the anecdote) attributes to this interference alone, the safety of the party, and feels towards Gen. Jackson, the most lively gratitude as the preserver of his wife and infant.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 11th of April last, my negro

### BEN,

He is about 26 years of age, very black, and stout made, about 6 feet high, has a coarse voice, is slow in speech, and is well known in this & the neighbouring County, amongst whom he can associate as a preacher.

Any person delivering said negro to me or lodge him in jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

THOMAS TROTTER.

June 29 —1f

### The Subscriber,

BEING wishful to leave his place for a few months, and having some few open accounts, would take it as a favour to close them previous to his absence.—Those having any claims, will please present them for settlement.

—ALSO—

Wishes to dispose of some Bills on Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, if application is immediately made.

D. KING.

Washington, N. C. June 16 —9 if

### To Rent,

THE Wharf & two Warehouses thereon, opposite the Dwelling of the Subscriber.

MARY MARSH.

July 21. —1f 14

### CONDITIONS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday by I. M. Williams, at three dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines, will be inserted at 60 cents the first time, and 30 for each continuance.—Such as make more than fifteen lines, yet less than thirty, will be considered as double; larger ones in proportion.

All letters to the Editor, to insure attention, must be post paid.